

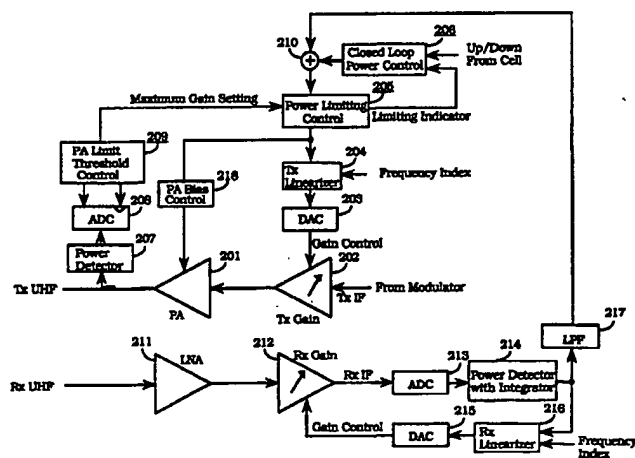
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CORRECTION AND LIMITATION OF TRANSMITTER POWER ON THE REVERSE LINK OF A MOBILE RADIO TELEPHONE SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

The process and apparatus of the present invention limits the output power of a radiotelephone, operating in a cellular system in the preferred embodiment. This ensures the transmitted sidebands and synthesizer phase noise remains within a certain specification. This is accomplished by power detection and a correction accumulator that together generate a gain control signal by limiting the gain adjustment to a maximum value, even when the cell site communicating with the radiotelephone is sending power turn-up commands to the radiotelephone. This process includes dynamically correcting the output level of the transmitter due to gain variations in the transmitter stages or gain control elements.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CORRECTION AND LIMITATION OF TRANSMITTER POWER
ON THE REVERSE LINK OF A MOBILE RADIO TELEPHONE SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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I. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to radio communications. More particularly, the present invention relates to power control in a radio-
10 telephone system.

II. Description of the Related Art

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) governs the use of
15 the radio frequency (RF) spectrum. The FCC allocates certain bandwidths within the RF spectrum for specific uses. A user of an allocated bandwidth of the RF spectrum must take measures to ensure that the radiated emissions inside and outside of that bandwidth are maintained within acceptable levels to avoid interfering with other users operating in the same
20 and or other bandwidths. These levels are governed by both the FCC and the particular user groups of said bandwidth.

The 800 MHz cellular telephone system operates its forward link, the cell to radiotelephone transmission, in the bandwidth of 869.01 MHz to 893.97 MHz and the reverse link, the radiotelephone to cell transmission, in
25 the bandwidth of 824.01 MHz to 848.97 MHz. The forward and reverse link bandwidths are split up into channels each of which occupies a 30 kHz bandwidth. A particular user of the cellular system may operate on one or several of these channels at a time. All users of the system must ensure that they are compliant with the level of radiated emissions allowable inside and
30 outside of the channel or channels that they have been assigned.

There are several different techniques of modulation that can be used in the cellular telephone system. Two examples of modulation techniques are frequency division multiple access (FDMA) and code division multiple access (CDMA).

35 The FDMA modulation technique generates signals that occupy one channel at a time while the CDMA modulation technique generates signals that occupy several channels. Both of these techniques must control their return link radiated emissions to within acceptable limits inside and outside of the assigned channel or channels. For maximum system performance,

users of the CDMA technique must carefully control the level of radiated power inside the channels in which they are operating.

FIG. 1 shows a typical prior cellular radiotelephone. In both an FDMA and a CDMA based radiotelephone, there exists the possibility of driving the power amplifier (101) in the transmitter beyond a point where acceptable out
5 of channel radiated emissions are maintained. This is primarily due to the increased distortion output levels of the power amplifier (101) at high output powers. Also, driving the power amplifier (101) beyond a certain point can cause interference internal to the radio. For example, PA
10 puncturing in CDMA affects synthesizer phase noise due to large current transitions. Both of these issues cause unacceptable radio performance.

Maintaining the proper on-channel output power can be difficult due to several undesirable effects in the radiotelephone hardware. For example, the CDMA based radio must implement a power control system that
15 operates over a very wide dynamic range, 80dB to 90dB, such that the transmitted output power is linearly related to the received input power.

Closed loop and open loop power control together determine the return link transmit energy, as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,056,109 to Gilhousen et al. and assigned to Qualcomm, Incorporated. Therefore, the
20 linear and nonlinear errors produced in both the receiver (103) and transmitter (102) RF sections can cause unacceptable power control performance. Also, both the FDMA and CDMA based radios must operate on different channels while maintaining acceptable output power levels. Variation in output power level and input power detection versus
25 frequency can cause an unacceptable amount of error in the amount of return link transmitted energy.

These issues present significant problems to the designer of both FDMA and CDMA based radiotelephones. There is a resulting need for an effective, cost efficient means of correcting these problems.

30

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The process of the present invention enables a radiotelephone to operate in a linear fashion over a wide dynamic range while maintaining
35 acceptable transmit output power levels inside and outside of the return link bandwidth. The forward and return link power are measured by power detectors and input to an analog to digital converter accessible by both control hardware and/or software. The closed loop power control setting is also monitored. The radiotelephone uses the detected power levels and

closed loop power control setting to index a set of correction tables that indicate the reverse link transmit power error and desired power amplifier biasing for the particular operating point. The radiotelephone also determines if the transmitter is operating above a maximum set point. The transmit gain and power amplifier biasing of the radiotelephone are adjusted to correct the undesired error and maintain the desired output power.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a typical prior art radiotelephone frequency section for use in a radiotelephone system.

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of the preferred embodiment power control correction implementation.

15

FIG. 3 shows a block diagram of the power limiting control section as related to FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows a block diagram of the closed loop power control section as related to FIG. 2.

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FIG. 5 shows a block diagram of the PA limit threshold control section as related to FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 shows an alternate embodiment of the present invention that employs a power limiting control system based on accumulator feedback control.

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FIG. 7 shows an alternate embodiment of the present invention that employs a power limiting control system based on the closed loop power control accumulator.

FIG. 8 shows an alternate embodiment of the present invention that employs a power limiting control system based on integral feedback control.

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FIG. 9 shows an alternate embodiment of the present invention that employs a power limiting control system based on a measure of receive power and the closed loop power control setting to estimate output power.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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The process of the present invention provides power control correction for a mobile radiotelephone as well as maintaining acceptable in and out of band maximum emission levels. This is accomplished by real-time

compensation utilizing a set of correction tables that are generated during the production testing of each radiotelephone.

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of a CDMA radiotelephone with the preferred embodiment power control correction implementation. FIGs. 3, 4, and 5 detail specific blocks of FIG. 2. The radiotelephone is comprised of a receive linearization section, transmit linearization section, power amplifier bias control section, and power limiting control section.

The receive linearization section includes an automatic gain control (AGC) section. The signal input to the AGC section is received on the forward link and amplified by a low noise amplifier (LNA) (211). The output of the LNA (211) is input to a variable gain amplifier (212). The variable gain amplifier (212) produces a signal that is converted to a digital signal using an analog to digital converter (ADC) (213).

The power of the digitized received signal is next computed by a digital power detector (214). The power detector (214) includes an integrator that integrates the detected power with respect to a reference voltage. In the preferred embodiment, this reference voltage is provided by the radio's demodulator to indicate the nominal value at which the demodulator requires the loop to lock in order to hold the power level constant. The demodulator requires this value for optimum performance since a power level too far out of the optimum range will degrade the performance of the demodulator. The power detector (214) performs the integration, thus generating an AGC setpoint. The setpoint and a receive frequency index are input to a receiver linearizing table (216).

The AGC setpoint and the frequency index are used to address the linearizer (216), thus accessing the proper calibration value. This calibration value is then output to a digital to analog converter (215) that generates the analog representation of the receive AGC setting.

The analog value adjusts the biasing of the variable gain amplifier (212). The control of the variable gain amplifier (212) forces the receive AGC loop to close such that the input to the receiver linearizing table (216) follows a predetermined straight line with respect to RF input power. This linearization removes the undesired linear and non-linear errors in addition to variations versus frequency that would otherwise be apparent at the input to the receiver linearizing table (216) in the receiver. These errors and variations would contribute to errors in the transmitter.

In order to reduce the error in the receive and transmit chains versus frequency, the receive and transmit linearizers utilize the frequency index that specifies the current center frequency on which the receive and

transmit chains are operating. During factory calibration of the radiotelephone, the linearizers are loaded with values, in addition to the previously mentioned calibration values, that are indexed by frequency to correct the errors related to operating center frequency.

5 The AGC setpoint is the open loop power control signal for the radio. In the preferred embodiment, this is the power control performed by the radio by itself without control input from the cells. As the power of the signal received from the cell increases, the radio decreases its transmit power. This output power control is accomplished by the AGC setpoint that
10 is filtered by a low pass filter (217).

The transmit section includes a digital summer (210) that combines the AGC setpoint and a closed loop power control setting (206). The output of the summer (210) is fed into a power control limiting section (205). The operation of the power control limiting section (205) and the closed loop
15 power control section (206), illustrated in FIGs. 3 and 4 respectively, will be discussed subsequently in greater detail.

The output of the power control limiting section (205), along with the transmit frequency index, are used to address values stored in a transmitter linearizing table (204). The transmitter linearizing table (204) contains
20 values determined from production testing of the radiotelephone. The selected value is input to a digital to analog converter (203) whose output, an analog representation of the digital value input, controls a variable gain amplifier (202).

The biasing of the variable gain amplifier (202) is adjusted by the
25 analog calibration value to a point such that the input to the transmitter linearizing table (204) follows a predetermined straight line with respect to transmitted RF output power. This linearization removes the undesired linear and non-linear errors along with variations versus frequency in the transmitter. This, combined with the previously mentioned receive
30 linearization, greatly reduces the open and closed loop power control errors due to RF performance imperfections.

The power amplifier (PA) bias control section (218) controls the bias point of the transmit PA (201) based on the transmit gain setting such that the transmit sidebands for the given gain setting are optimized versus PA
35 (201) current consumption. This allows a battery powered telephone to maximize talk time by reducing PA (201) current consumption at lower output powers while still maintaining acceptable sideband levels at higher output power levels.

The power control limiting section (205) is illustrated in FIG. 3. The power control limiting section (205) controls the closed loop power control and transmit gain settings when the output of the transmit gain summer (210) corresponds to a transmit output power level which is equal to or
5 greater than the intended maximum output power. The maximum gain setting is determined by the PA limit threshold control section (209).

The threshold control section (209) determines the maximum gain setting based on a nominal value that is modified by a real-time measurement of the transmitted output power. The measurement is
10 accomplished by an analog power detector (207) whose output transformed into a digital signal by an analog to digital converter (208). The digitized power value is then input to the threshold control section (209).

The threshold control section, detailed in FIG. 5, operates by the high power detector (HDET) linearizer (501) scaling the input digitized power value in order to match the numerology of the digital transmit gain control
15 section. The scaled output from the linearizer (501) is subtracted (502) from the nominal maximum gain setting. This maximum gain setting can be hard coded into the radio during assembly or input during manufacturing and testing of the radio.

20 The difference of the maximum gain setting and the scaled output power is then added, by the adder (503), to the maximum gain setting. The sum of these signals is then used as the corrected maximum gain setting. This real-time modification of the detected power helps mitigate the errors introduced by temperature variations and aging of the transmitter PAs. In
25 other words, if the difference between the maximum gain setting and the real-time measured power value is 0, then no correction is necessary. If there is a difference between the two, the difference is used to correct the maximum gain setting.

Referring to FIG. 3, a digital comparator (301) detects when the output
30 of the transmit gain summer (210) equals or exceeds the maximum gain setting. The comparator (301) controls a 2:1 multiplexer (302) that outputs the maximum allowable setting when the output of the summer (210) exceeds the maximum allowable setting. When the output of the summer (210) is less than the maximum allowable setting, the multiplexer (302)
35 outputs the direct output of the summer (210). This prohibits the transmitter from exceeding its maximum operating point.

The closed loop power control section (206), illustrated in FIG. 4, accumulates the power control commands sent on the forward link by the controlling radiotelephone cell site and outputs a gain adjust signal. The

power control commands are collected in an accumulator (401). The operation of the accumulator (401) is controlled by the power control limiting section (205) when the transmit power amplifier (201) is outputting the maximum allowable power.

5 When the output of the summer (210) changes from being less than to equal or greater than the maximum allowable setting, the output of the closed loop power control accumulator (401) is latched into a flip-flop (402). While the output of the summer (210) is equal to or greater than the maximum allowable setting, as determined by the comparator (403) and
10 NAND gate (404) circuit, an AND gate (405) masks off any closed loop power control up commands that would force the accumulator (401) above the flip-flop's (402) latched value. This prevents the accumulator from saturating during power limiting yet allows the closed loop power control setting to change anywhere below the latched value.

15 An alternate embodiment of the process of the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 6. In this embodiment, a power limiting control system is employed based on accumulator feedback control. The system operates by first measuring the output power of the power amplifier (609) using a power detector (610). The detected power is then digitized by an ADC (611) and
20 compared to a maximum allowable setting by the comparator (601). If the output power is greater than the maximum setting, the power limiting accumulator (602) begins turning power down by reducing the gain of the variable gain amplifier (608). If the output power is less than the maximum setting the power limiting accumulator (602) returns to a 0dB correction
25 value.

 In this embodiment, a closed loop power control limiting function (604 and 605), similar to the preferred embodiment, is employed. However, the trigger for the closed loop power control limiting function is a comparator (603) that detects when the power limiting accumulator (602) is
30 limiting the output power by comparing the accumulator (602) output to 0dB with the comparator (603). The linearizing compensation tables, similar to the tables in the preferred embodiment, are added into the transmit gain control using a summer (606).

 In another alternate embodiment, illustrated in FIG. 7, a power
35 limiting control system is employed that is based on the closed loop power control accumulator (702). The system operates by first measuring the output power of the power amplifier (705) using a power detector (706). The detected power is digitized (707) and compared to a maximum allowable setting by the comparator (701). If the output power is greater than the

maximum setting, the closed loop power control accumulator (702) is modified to turn the amplifier (704) power down by one step each 1.25 ms until the output power is less than the maximum setting. If the output power is less than the maximum setting, the closed loop power control accumulator is not modified. The linearizing compensation tables, similar to the preferred embodiment, are added into the transmit gain control using a summer (703).

In yet another embodiment, illustrated in FIG. 8, a power limiting control system is employed that is based on integral feedback control. The system operates by first measuring the output power of the power amplifier (808) using a power detector (809). The detected power is digitized (810) and input to an integrator (801) that follows the equation:

$$\frac{1}{K} \cdot \int (\text{Setpoint} - \text{Detected}) dt.$$

15

The integrator (801), generating a gain control signal, saturates at 0dB and -63dB of correction. The gain control signal is thus limited within a range. If the output power is greater than the setpoint, the integrator turns down the output power of the amplifier (807) at a rate based on the integration constant K until the setpoint is reached. The integrator is allowed to turn power down by as much as 63dB. If the output power is less than the setpoint, the output of the integrator (801) will be forced to zero, thus not adjusting output power.

In this embodiment, a closed loop power control limiting function (803 and 804), similar to the preferred embodiment, is employed. The trigger for the closed loop power control limiting function, however, is a comparator (802) that detects when the power limiting integrator (801) is limiting the output power. The linearizing compensation tables, similar to the preferred embodiment, are added into the transmit gain control using a summer (805).

In still another embodiment, illustrated in FIG. 9, a power limiting control system is employed that is based only on a measure of receive power, as determined by the Rx power lookup table (902), and the closed loop power control setting as opposed to actual output power. The transmit power limiting and closed loop power control limiting function (901) can be implemented with either the preferred embodiment using the saturating accumulator (903) or one of the alternate embodiments. However, only the

receive power and closed loop power control setting are used to estimate transmit output power.

In summary, the process of the present invention ensures that the transmitted sidebands and synthesizer phase noise of a radio transmitter
5 remains within a predetermined specification by limiting the maximum output power. This power limitation is accomplished by a control loop including a calibration look-up table. Therefore, a radiotelephone using the process of the present invention would not exceed it's nominal maximum power level due to the cell issuing too many power turn-up commands. The
10 radiotelephone limits the power output even when the cell erroneously decides the radiotelephone power should be increased.

WE CLAIM:

CLAIMS

1. A method for correcting transmit power of a radio device
2 having a plurality of predetermined calibration values and a reference
voltage signal, the radio device transmitting and receiving on a plurality of
4 frequencies, each frequency having a frequency index, the method
comprising the steps of:
6 receiving a first signal having a first gain, a first frequency of the
plurality of frequencies, and the first frequency's associated frequency index;
8 determining a receive power value of the first signal;
generating an automatic gain control setpoint in response to the
10 receive power value and the reference voltage signal;
selecting a first predetermined calibration value in response to the
12 automatic gain control setpoint and the first frequency index;
adjusting the first gain in response to the first calibration value;
14 transmitting a second signal having a second gain and a second
frequency of the plurality of frequencies, the second frequency having a
16 second frequency index;
determining a transmit power value of the second signal;
18 generating a second calibration value in response to the automatic
gain control setpoint, the second frequency index, and the transmit power
20 value; and
adjusting the second gain in response to the second calibration value.
2. The method of claim 1 and further including the steps of
2 digitizing the receive power value before generating the automatic gain
control setpoint and converting the first predetermined calibration value to
4 an analog value before adjusting the first gain.
3. A radio having a transmit power calibration capability, the
2 radio transmitting and receiving signals having a plurality of frequencies,
each frequency having a frequency index, the radio transmitting signals
4 through a variable gain, transmit amplifier having a control input and
receiving signals through a variable gain, receive amplifier having a control
6 input, the radio comprising:
a power detector, coupled to the receive amplifier, for generating a
8 first power value from a received signal having a first frequency;
an integrator, coupled to the power detector, for generating an
10 automatic gain control setpoint from the power value;

a receive linearizer, coupled to the integrator and the receive
12 amplifier, for generating a receive calibration value in response to the
automatic gain control setpoint and a first frequency index corresponding to
14 the frequency of the received signal, the receive calibration value being
coupled to the receive amplifier control input and adjusting the gain of the
16 receive amplifier;

a second power detector, coupled to the transmit amplifier, for
18 generating a second power value from a transmitted signal having a second
frequency; and

20 a transmit linearizer for generating a transmit calibration value in
response to the automatic gain control setpoint, the second power value,
22 and a frequency index corresponding to the second frequency, the transmit
calibration value being coupled to the control input of the transmit
24 amplifier and adjusting the gain of the transmit amplifier.

4. A radio having a transmit power calibration capability, the
2 radio transmitting and receiving signals having a plurality of frequencies,
each frequency having a frequency index, the radio transmitting a signal,
4 having a first frequency, through a variable gain transmit amplifier having
a control input and receiving a signal, having a second frequency, through a
6 variable gain receive amplifier having a control input, the radio comprising:

a first analog to digital converter, coupled to the receive amplifier, for
8 generating a digital signal from the received signal;

a power detector, coupled to the first analog to digital converter, for
10 generating a power value from the digital signal;

an integrator, coupled to the power detector, for generating an
12 automatic gain control setpoint from the power value;

a receive linearizer, coupled to the integrator, for generating a receive
14 calibration value in response to the automatic gain control point and a first
frequency index corresponding to the second frequency;

16 a first digital to analog converter, coupled to the receive linearizer, for
generating an analog, receive calibration value from the receive calibration
18 value, the analog calibration value coupled to the receive amplifier control
input and varying the gain of the receive amplifier;

20 a second power detector, coupled to the transmit amplifier, for
generating an analog power value from the transmitted signal;

22 a second analog to digital converter, coupled to the second power
detector, for generating a digital power value from the analog power value;

24 a transmit linearizer, coupled to the integrator, for generating a
transmit calibration value in response to the automatic gain control
26 setpoint, the digital power value, and the frequency index corresponding to
the first frequency; and

28 a second digital to analog converter, coupled to the second control
input, for generating an analog, transmit calibration value from the
30 transmit calibration value, the analog, transmit calibration value adjusting
the gain of the transmit amplifier.

5. A method for limiting transmit power of a radio operating in a
2 radio communications system, the radio communications environment
comprising a at least one base station that transmits signals to the radio
4 including power control commands, the radio comprising a variable gain
amplifier and a maximum gain setting, the method comprising the steps of:

6 determining an open loop power control value in response to a signal
received from the at least one base station;

8 determining a gain adjust signal in response to the transmit power
control commands;

10 combining the open loop power control value and the gain adjust
signal to produce a summation signal;

12 comparing the maximum gain setting to the summation signal;

if the summation signal is greater than or equal to the maximum
14 gain setting, adjusting the variable gain amplifier in response to the
maximum gain setting; and

16 if the summation signal is less than the maximum gain setting,
adjusting the variable gain amplifier in response to the summation signal.

18

6. The method of claim 5 and further including the step of
2 adjusting the maximum gain setting in response to a temperature of the
variable gain amplifier.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the step of adjusting the
2 maximum gain setting further includes the steps of:

transmitting a signal with the variable gain amplifier;

4 detecting a power value of the transmitted signal;

scaling the power value to produce a scaled power signal;

6 subtracting the maximum gain setting from the scaled power signal to
produce a difference signal; and

8 adding the difference signal to the maximum gain setting.

8. A method for limiting transmit power of a radio operating in a cellular environment, the cellular environment comprising a plurality of cells that transmit power control commands to the radio, the radio comprising a variable gain amplifier and a maximum gain setting, the method comprising the steps of:

6 determining an open loop power control value in response to a signal received from at least one cell;

8 determining a gain adjust signal in response to the transmit power control commands;

10 combining the open loop power control value and the gain adjust signal to produce a summation signal;

12 adjusting the maximum gain setting in response to a temperature of the variable gain amplifier;

14 comparing the adjusted maximum gain setting to the summation signal;

16 if the summation signal is greater than or equal to the maximum gain setting, prohibiting the gain adjust signal from changing in response to the transmit power commands;

20 if the summation signal is greater than or equal to the maximum gain setting, adjusting the variable gain amplifier in response to the maximum gain setting; and

22 if the summation signal is less than the maximum gain setting, adjusting the variable gain amplifier in response to the summation signal.

9. A method for limiting transmit power of a radio operating in a cellular environment, the cellular environment comprising a plurality of cells that transmit power control commands to the radio, the radio comprising a variable gain amplifier, a maximum gain setting, and a power limiting accumulator, the method comprising the steps of:

6 transmitting a signal with the variable gain amplifier;

8 determining a gain adjust signal in response to the transmit power control commands;

detecting a power value of the transmitted signal;

10 digitizing the power value;

comparing the digitized power value to the maximum gain setting;

12 if the digitized power value is greater than the maximum gain setting, decreasing the gain of the variable gain amplifier; and

14 if the digitized power value is greater than the maximum gain
setting, prohibiting the gain adjust signal from changing in response to the
16 transmit power commands.

10. A method for limiting transmit power of a radio operating in a
2 cellular environment, the cellular environment comprising a plurality of
cells that transmit power control commands to the radio, the radio
4 comprising a variable gain amplifier, a maximum gain setting, and a power
control command accumulator that generates a gain adjust signal, the
6 method comprising the steps of:
transmitting a signal with the variable gain amplifier;
8 determining a gain adjust signal in response to the transmit power
control commands;
10 detecting a power value of the transmitted signal;
digitizing the power value;
12 comparing the digitized power value to the maximum gain setting;
if the digitized power value is greater than the maximum gain
14 setting, decreasing the gain adjust signal by a predetermined amount for
every predetermined unit of time until the gain adjust signal is less than the
16 maximum gain setting; and
if the digitized power value is less than or equal to the maximum
18 gain setting, varying the gain of the variable gain amplifier in response to
the gain adjust signal.

11. A method for limiting transmit power of a radio operating in a
2 cellular environment, the cellular environment comprising a plurality of
cells that transmit power control commands to the radio, the radio
4 comprising a variable gain amplifier, a maximum gain setting, and a power
limiting accumulator, the method comprising the steps of:
6 transmitting a signal with the variable gain amplifier;
determining a gain adjust signal in response to the transmit power
8 control commands;
detecting a power value of the transmitted signal;
10 digitizing the power value;
determining a difference between the digitized power value and the
12 maximum gain setting;
integrating the difference to generate a gain control signal, the gain
14 control signal being limited to a predetermined range;
adjusting the variable gain amplifier with the gain control signal;

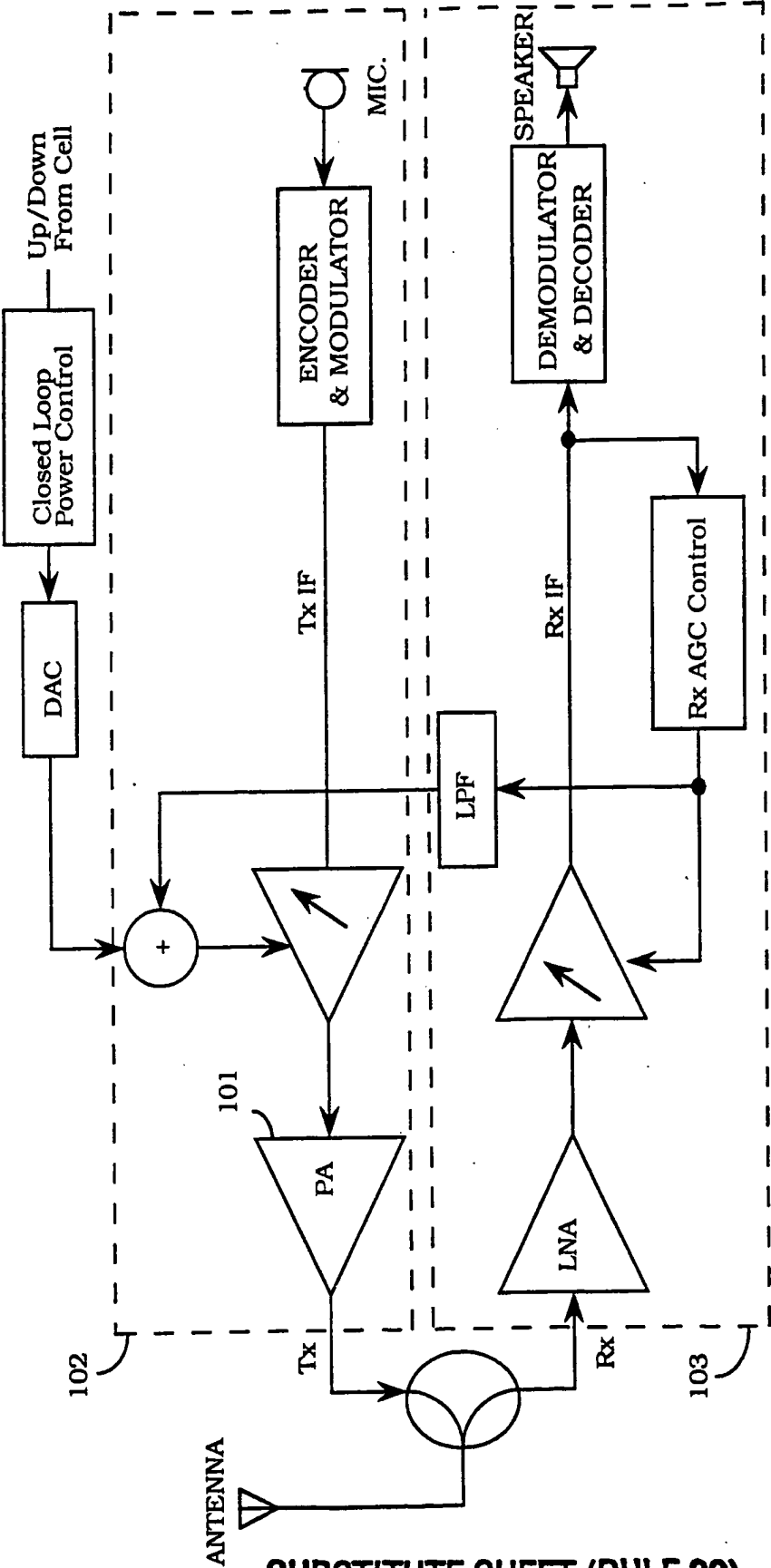
16 if the gain control signal is less than a predetermined value,
prohibiting the gain adjust signal from changing the variable gain amplifier
18 in response to the transmit power commands.

12. A method for limiting transmit power of a radio operating in a
2 cellular environment, the cellular environment comprising a plurality of
cells that transmit power control commands to the radio, the radio
4 comprising a variable gain amplifier and a power limiting accumulator, the
method comprising the steps of:

6 receiving a signal from at least one of the plurality of cells;
determining a power value of the signal;
8 determining a closed loop power control value in response to the
signal;

10 generating a limiting gain control setting in response to the closed
loop power control value and the power value, the limiting gain control
12 signal being within a predetermined range;

combining the closed loop power control value and the power value
14 and the limiting gain control setting to generate a gain control setting; and
adjusting the variable gain amplifier in response to the gain control
16 setting.



- Prior Art -
FIG. 1

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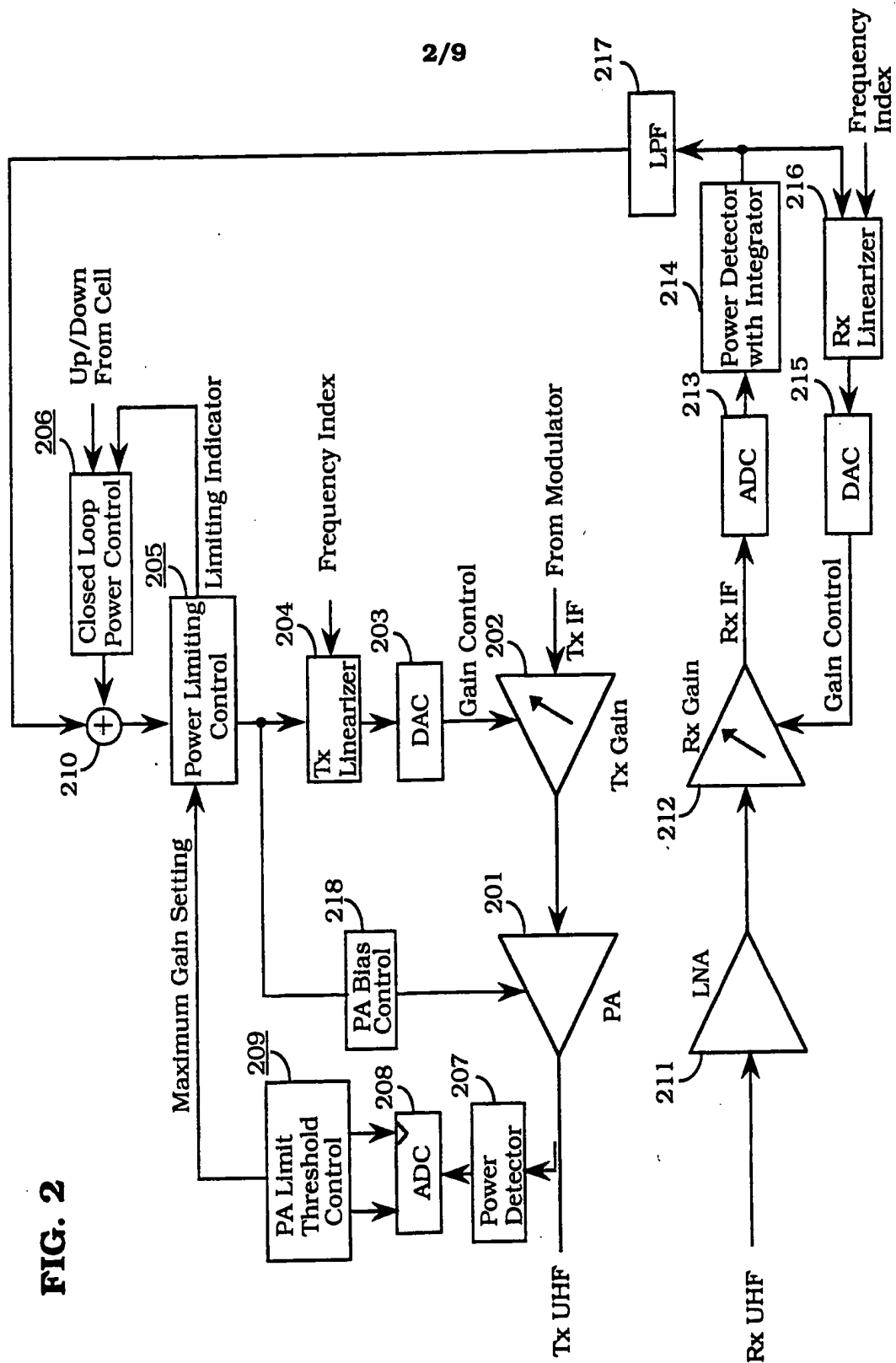
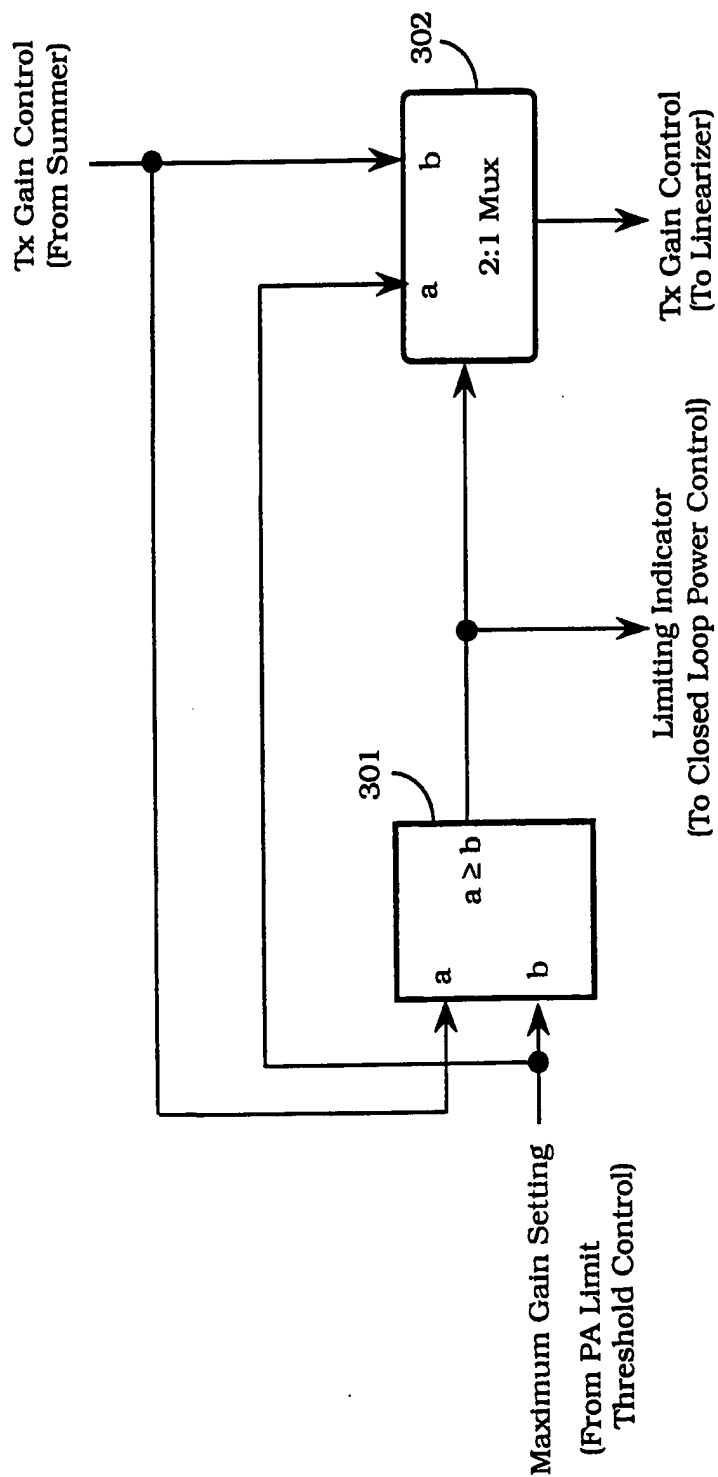


FIG. 2

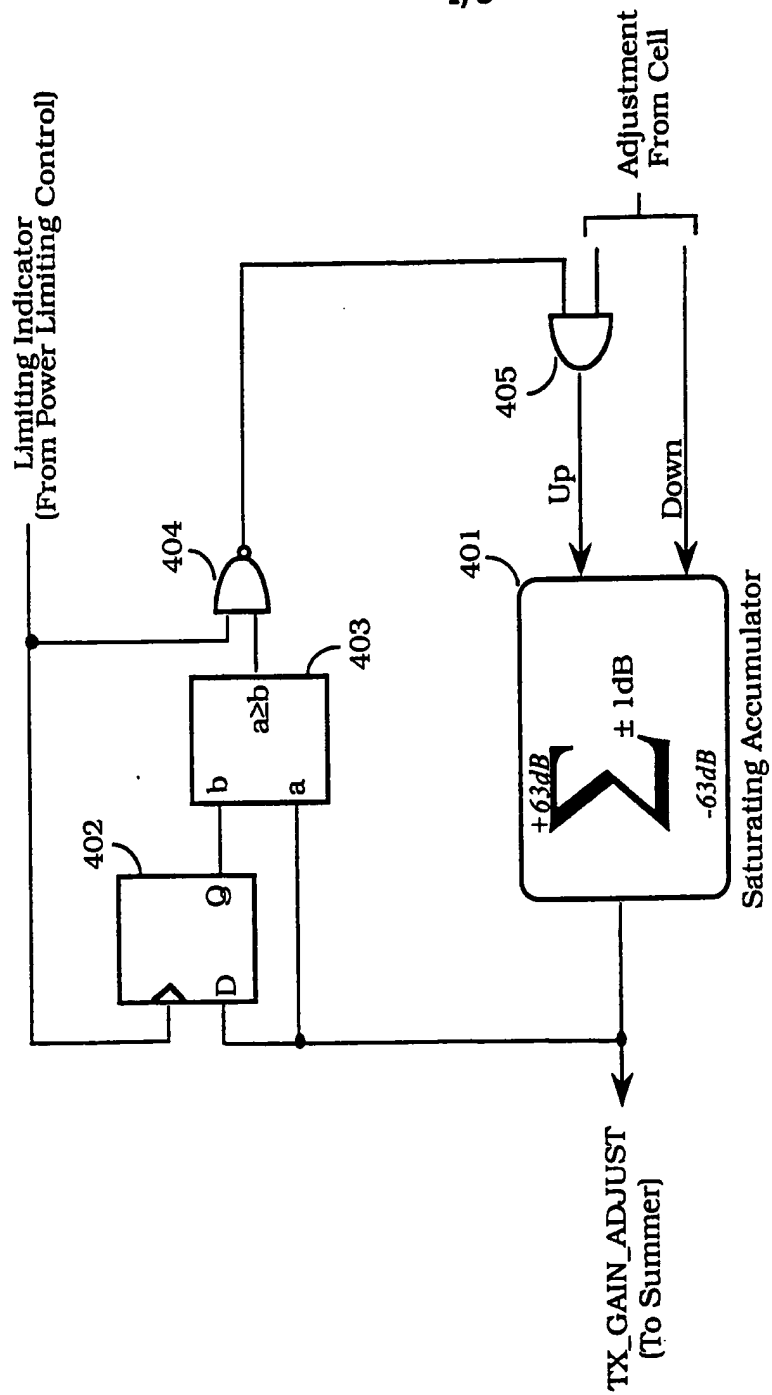
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FIG. 3

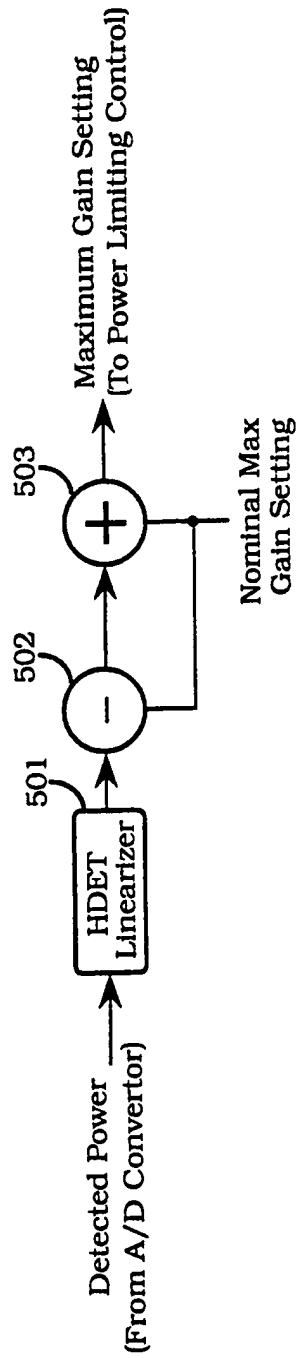
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FIG. 4

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FIG. 5

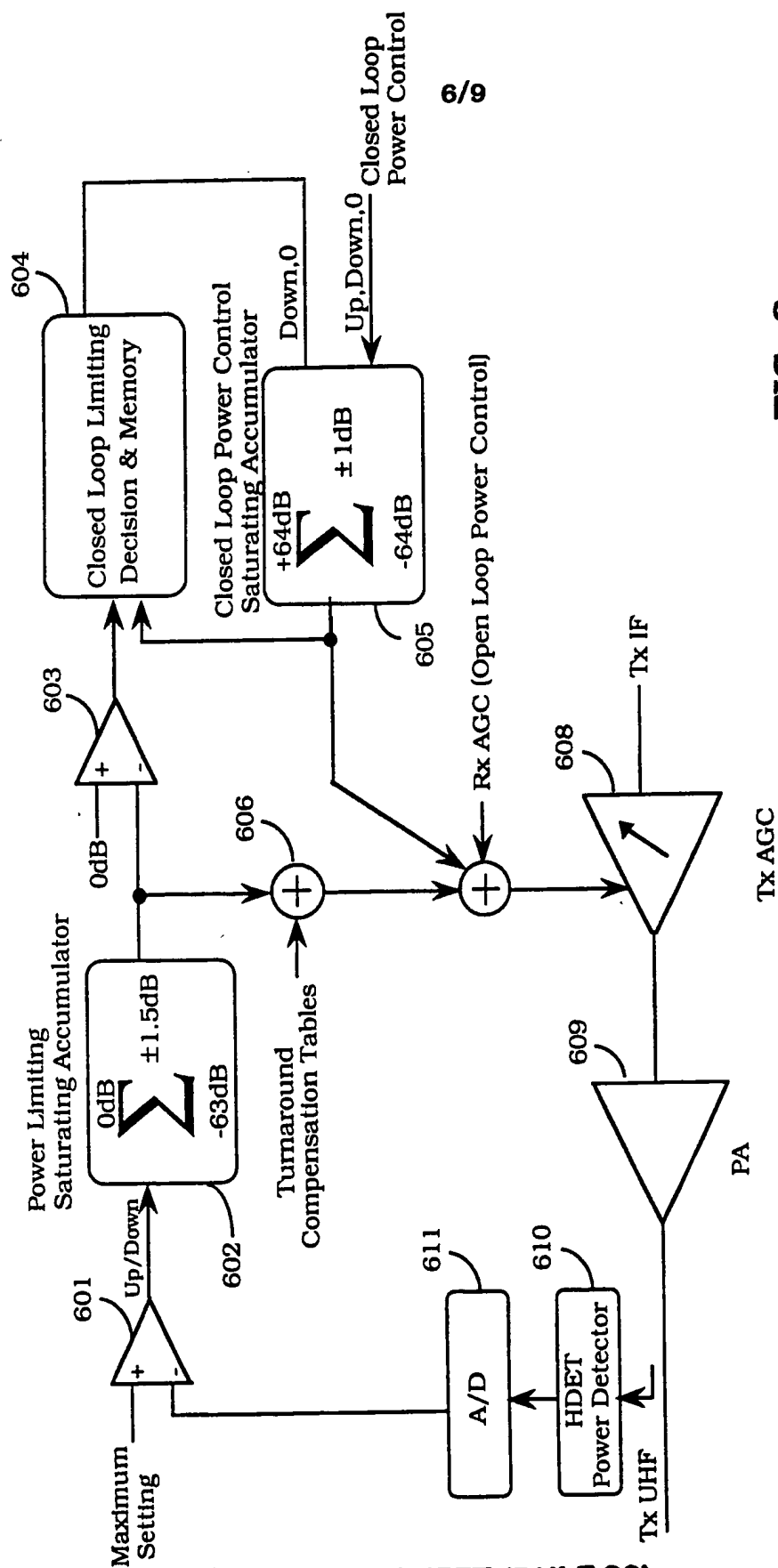


FIG. 6

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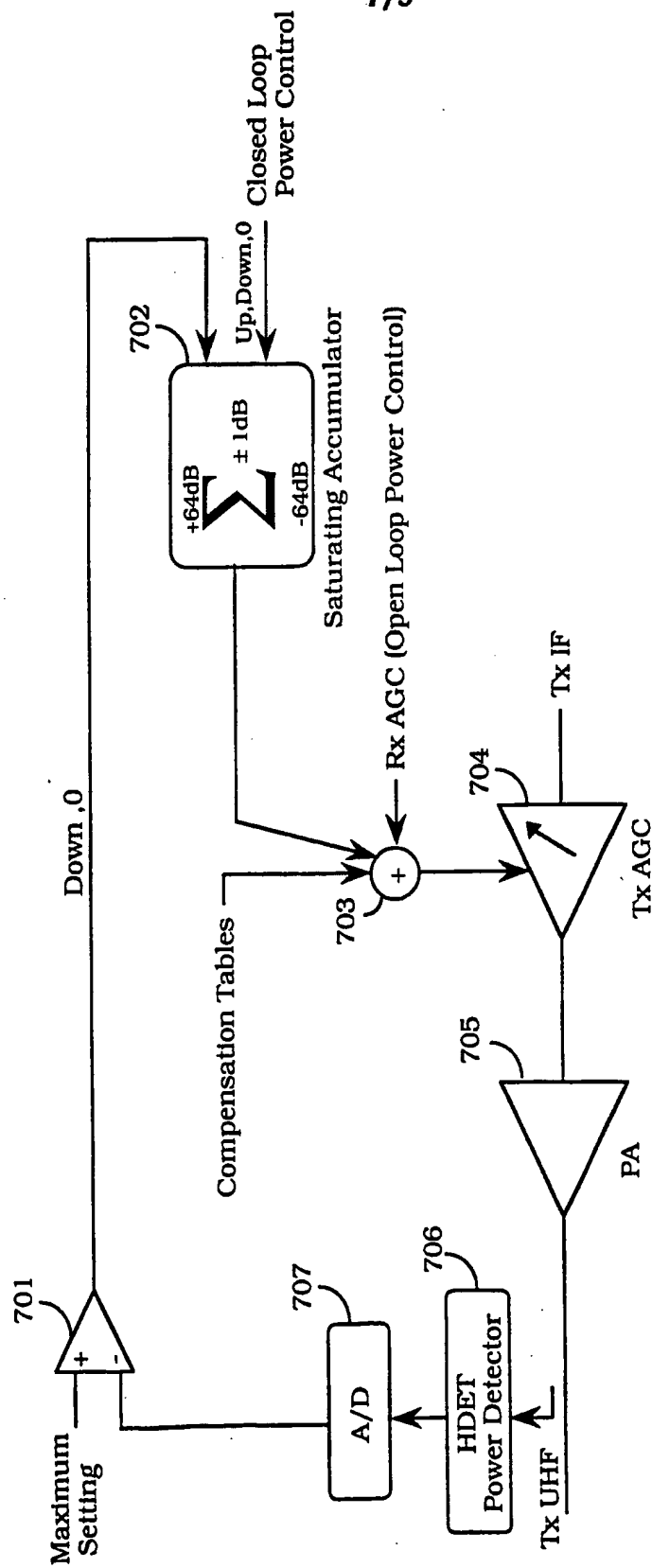


FIG. 7

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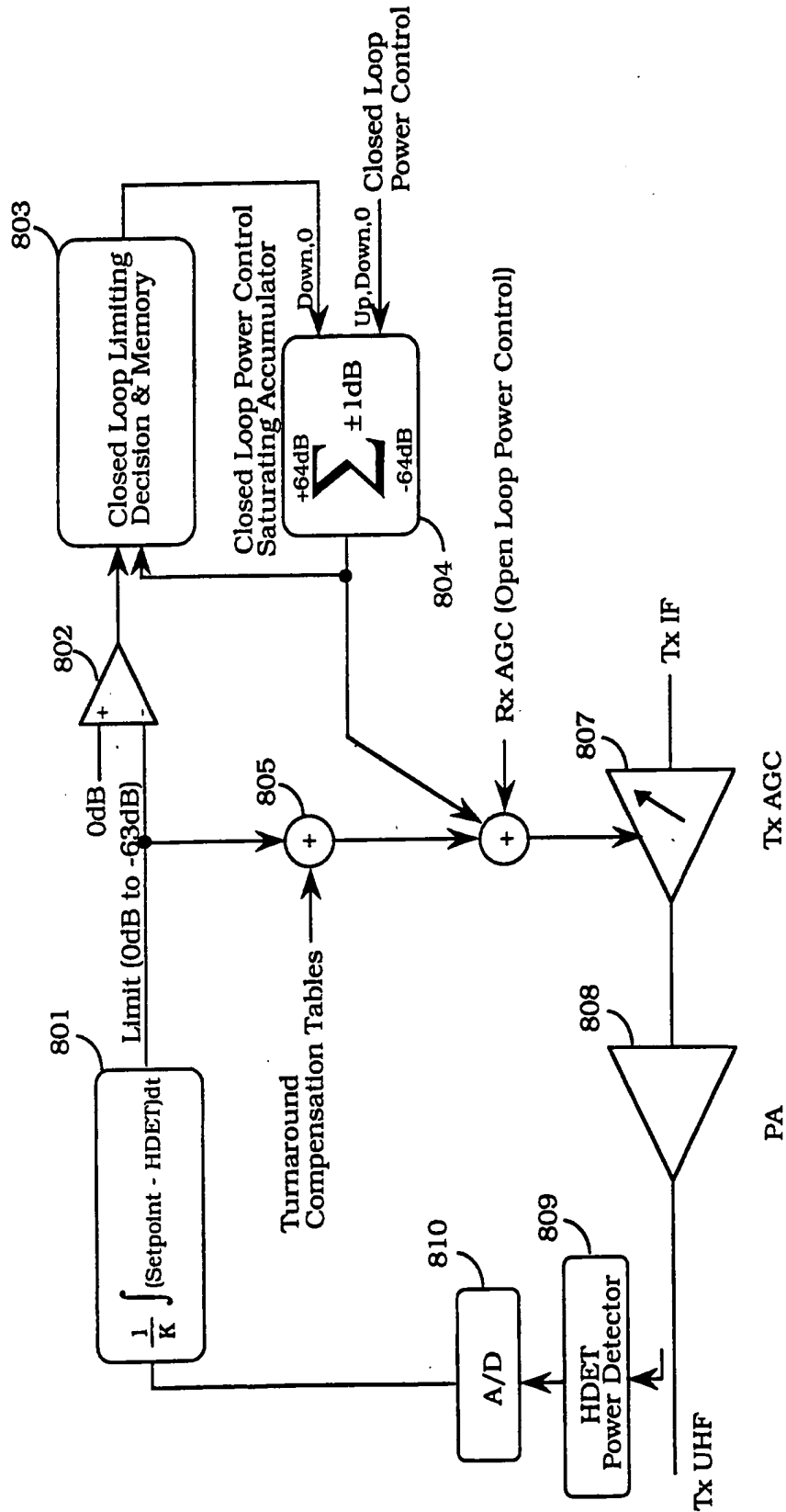


FIG. 8

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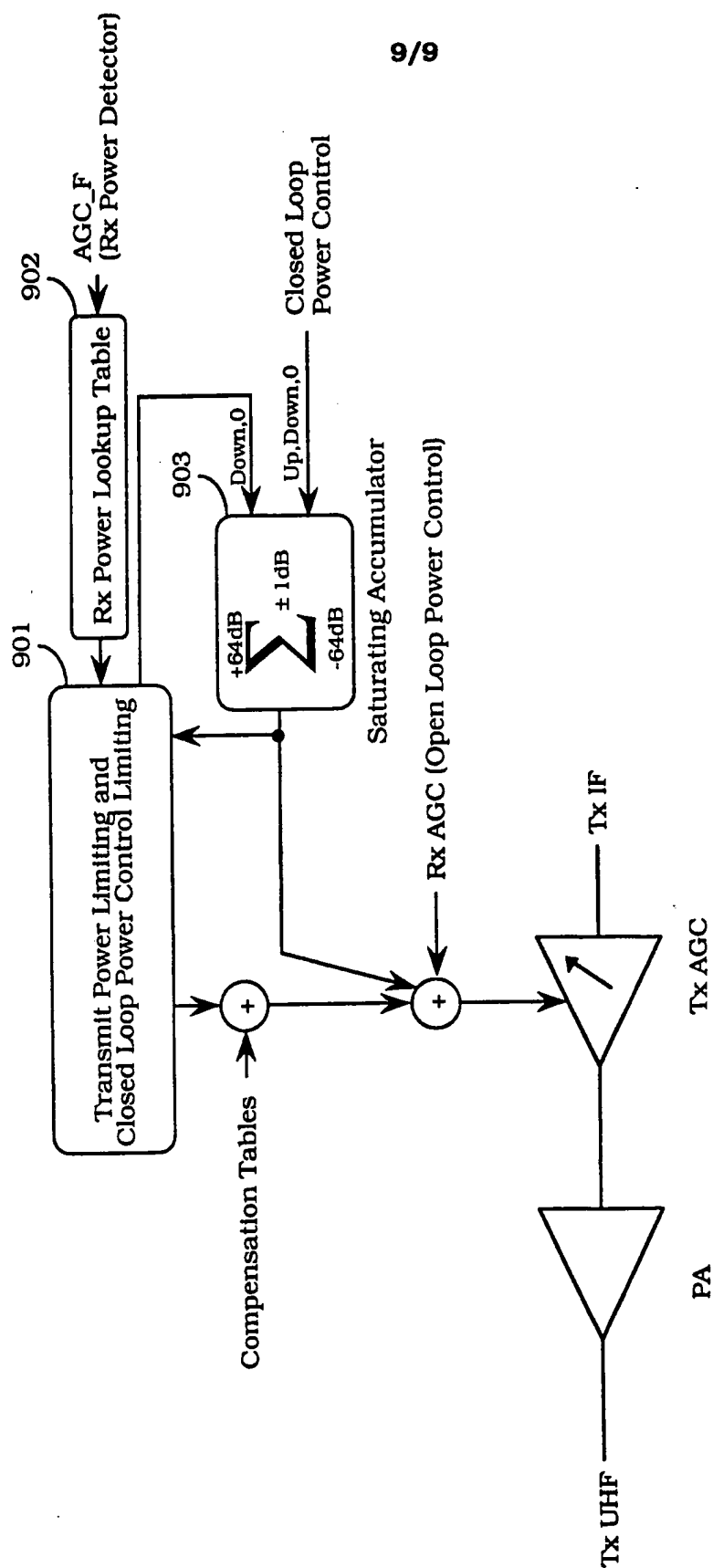


FIG. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat. Application No
PCT/US 95/02125

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 H04B7/005		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 H04B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US-A-5 056 109 (GILHOUSEN ET AL.) 8 October 1991 cited in the application	1,3-5, 8-12
A	& WO-A-91 07037 (QUALCOMM) see abstract see page 4, line 24 - page 5, line 5 see page 20, line 7 - page 23, line 25 ---	1,3-5, 8-12
A	WO-A-93 02505 (MOTOROLA) 4 February 1993 see abstract see page 4, line 26 - page 5, line 19 see page 8, line 19 - page 9, line 18 see page 10, line 3 - page 11, line 32 see figures 1,2 --- -/--	1,3-5, 8-12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 27 June 1995		Date of mailing of the international search report 0 6. 07. 95
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Lydon, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internatic Application No
PCT/US 95/02125

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>PROCEEDINGS OF GLOBECOM'92 -IEEE GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ORLANDO (US), 6 December 1992 - 9 December 1992 NEW YORK (US), pages 69-73, S.SOLIMAN ET AL. 'CDMA REVERSE LINK OPEN LOOP POWER CONTROL' see page 70, left column, line 7 - line 35 see figure 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1,3-5, 8-12
A	<p>US,A,5 129 098 (MCGIRR ET AL.) 7 July 1992</p> <p>see column 3, line 45 - column 4, line 40 see column 5, line 38 - column 6, line 6 see column 6, line 34 - column 8, line 24 see column 8, line 51 - column 9, line 21 see figures 1,3,5,6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	1,3-5, 8-12

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PCT/US 95/02125

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